CHICAGO DAILY PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

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PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 23, 1859.

Extra Copies.

Extra copies of this morning's PRESS AND TRIBUNE, with or without wrappers, can be had at the counter, No. 45 Clark street, up stairs. It is a valuable copy to send to friends abroad.

The Chicago Railroads.

We present, on the inside of this morning's issue, the usual annual statement of the freight and passenger traffic of the system of Railroads centering in this city. The year 1858 was one of extraordinary depression, and our Railroads have been subjected to peculiar hardships in consequence. The exhibit which we are enabled to give of their earnings and of the advancement which has been made in pushing our system of roads towards completion, is certainly not less favorable than the public are prepared for; many, we doubt not, will be agreeably disappointed in view of the aggregates presented.

In a few days these figures, together with the Commercial Statistics and the private and public improvements of Chicago for the year 1858, will be issued in a pamphlet, forming a full and complete compend of the business history of the city for the last year. It will be valuable both for preservation and distribution abroad. Orders may be left at the office of this paper.

Latest from Springfield.

APPORTIONMENT BILL VETOED!

Great Excitement in the House!

GENERAL DISPERSION TO-DAY.

By a special dispatch to the evening *Journal*, we learn that the Governor returned the Apportionment Bill to the House yesterday morning, with his objections, when the Douglasites forcibly ejected the Governor's Secretary who brought it in. The bill was taken from the hands of the Page by Green (Douglasite), who threw it upon the floor. Church (Republican) picked it up and placed it on the Speaker's desk, and the Speaker knocked it off. Green then put it in his pocket.

During these proceedings the greatest excitement existed in the House.

Late last evening are received the following dispatch:

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 22, 1859.

Editors Press and Tribune:

No quorum in House. Apportionment vetoed. Senate in session. General dispersion to-morrow. No appropriation bill passed. Democrats enraged. Republicans jubilant.

Snubbing the Irish.

The locofoco leaders made clean work of the Irish on the Aldermanic ticket. Not one was left to tell the fate of the others. Dinnis Coughlin was garroted, and a German put on in his place. Pall. Conley had his jugular cut for the benefit of a German brewer. McCleery was bowstrung, to make a place for a German by the name of Hahn. Dunlap, of the Seventh Ward, was choked off to give Elihu Granger a chance to be elected, so that he may defeat the collection of that $3,150.57 which he owes the city.

Here we have four Irish Aldermen slaughtered in the hours of their friends, on account of their place of nativity and the sweet brogue on their tongues.

They fare no better on the general ticket. The three Irish candidates for Street Commissioners were all bluffed off to make room for two Germans and one Know Nothing. A German was put on for City Collector, and the Irish candidate placed on a back seat.

The locofocos have recently fallen desperately in love with the Germans, and have given the Irish the cold. They lavish their caresses upon the Teutons, but turn to the Celts the backs of their hands and the soles of their feet.

Too Irish supply fully 4,000 votes to the locofoco leaders, and the Germans less than 400. The marked partiality shown the little handful of the latter over the vast multitude of the former, would cause a revolt among any other class of people but the Irish, who are mere slaves of party, and rarely ever resent an insult to their leaders.

A Good Joke.

After the Tax-eaters Convention had tendered their nomination of the Mayoralty to M. D. Gilman, he is reported to have made them a speech, concluding thus: "Let our rallying cry be Retrenchment and Reform."

If this joke don't throw the town into a laugh, it will be because there is no perception of the ridiculous among the people. It is hardly a fortnight since these same gentlemen were lobbying the Legislature to pass the Lecompton Charter, the object of which was not only to deprive the people of Chicago of the right of self-government, but to double the taxes for the benefit of the hungry demagogues.

The devil reproving sin is as much in keeping with his true character, as the rallying cry of "Retrenchment and Reform" is in keeping with the character of these demagogues.

Persecuting the Saints.

Our literary friend, Alderman McCleery, of the Second Ward, who was elected last fall to fill a vacancy, has been snubbed by the wire pullers to make room for a prosiavery German named Hahn. His Irish birth was the only objection alleged against him. There are ten Irish Democrats in the ward to one German, but as the leaders felt sure of the Irish anyhow, they thought it would strengthen the ticket to put on a German and kick off the Irishman.

Where is Dinnis Coughlin?

Dinis Coughlin, of the "bloody tinth," has been choked off the track as a candidate for Alderman, and his place given to a man called *John Comisky*. This is a direct insult to the Celtic voters, who compose nineteen-twentieths of the "dimocrats" of that Ward. But the wire-pullers know that their Irish voting machines have not the spirit to resent the insult.

Further Foreign News.

We have further news from Europe by telegraph this morning. Rumors of war were still rife, though the alternative, it was thought, rested wholly with Louis Napoleon. See telegraph column for details.

The State Finances.

We publish this morning so much of the report of the Senate Finance Committee as relates to the finances of the State. It will be found on the third page.

Declines.

Dr. Davis publishes a card declining to be a candidate on the lax-eaters ticket for Alderman of the First Ward. Cause: could not get the office if he wanted it.

☞ The *Times* labors hard to prove that its nominee for Mayor has always been a Democrat—meaning among other things that he cast his first vote for Polk against Henry Clay—and by implication, his last vote for Mr. Buchanan, against the gallant Fremont. But how happened it that he gave $50 to the Fremont Club to help beat the regular Democratic candidate for President? It is true that was before the match guys and their driver made those Senatorial visits to Michigan avenue.

☞ The Tax-Eaters have made no nomination for Alderman in the Sixth Ward. The press is to foment mischief at the Republican primary meeting to-night; make a split if possible, and then support the boiler. For this purpose it is understood that they will attend our primary meeting and vote, if permitted. Keep an eye on the gentlemen.

From Havana.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 21.—Steamship Caroline, with dates from Havana to the 19th, has arrived here. No news of importance.

OUR SPRINGFIELD CORRESPONDENCE.

The Legislature "Blown Out"—The Democracy Blockade the Business, and the Republicans leave them to finish the Job—No Quorum in the House.

(Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.)

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 21, 1859.

The Democracy of the House signalized their intention to permit no legislation until their Apportionment infamy becomes a law, in a manner so marked and emphatic to day that there was no mistaking it. The session opened at the usual hour; but instead of proceeding to business and passing the bills before the House—the Appropriation bill among the most important—the whole time until the hour of adjournment, was purposely and wickedly frittered away in useless declamation, by which all business was prevented. Hour after hour was spent by these patriots in afflicting the ears of the House and the lobby with their vain babble. In the afternoon, the same policy was continued; and though entreated again and again to go to work at the business of legislation for which they were sent here, the time was consumed as in the morning—purely to delay the passage of bills in which the Republicans were supposed to be interested, until the Apportionment bill should be returned. This was kept up amid great disorder until about 5 o'clock, when our friends, in leaving the hall, left no quorum behind. A call of the House was ordered, the doors were locked and absentees sent for; but the call amounted to nothing; and at length about 6 o'clock an adjournment was moved and carried. This is the last of the session. The train that carries you this will carry also enough Republican members to make a quorum to-morrow impossible. Were the Democracy content to stay in their seats until Thursday evening next, and do their duty, every proper bill before the Legislature might be passed, signed and reported. But with that disregard of the rights and will of the people for which they have become distinguished, and which has been displayed all this session, they chose practical revolution, and the consequences are upon them. The Appropriation bill has been repeatedly urged upon them in the House. Their opportunities to pass it have occurred every day since the session began. They might, if they would, have provided for the courts, for the contingent fund, for the creditors of the State, and for all the machinery of the government not fixed in the Constitution. But preferring partisanship to their duty—the chance of cheating the people and uprooting popular sovereignty in Illinois by an infamous gerrymander, by which the minority would be placed in possession of the power which belongs to the majority—they have constantly put obstructions in the way of business, have refused their assent to the passage of necessary and wholesome laws; until now at the close of a session without example for duration since the Constitution was adopted, the patience of the Republicans is so exhausted, and their sense of justice so outraged that no quorum is left; and upon the Democracy the whole responsibility rests. The last party, which has not only betrayed its professions but wronged and betrayed the people, account for the public loss and inconvenience which will follow their action as they may. The record of the Republicans is clean.

When the House opens its session to-morrow, three or four Republican members only, will be found inside of the bar—enough to move a call of the House and to guard against the making of an incorrect journal; but no more. Who these trusty friends will be, the caucus to-night will decide.

In the Senate but little has been done. The morning was consumed in talk; and though a few bills were passed this afternoon, the business of the day may be thus summed up—unimportant. To-morrow will probably set that branch afloat, and then all legislation for nearly two years may be considered at an end.

ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE.

Bills Passed on Friday and Saturday, February 18 and 19.

SENATE.

Mr. Fuller, from committee on Finance, reported a bill to secure the State alien in certain cases; providing that hereafter whenever any suit is commenced by the State, either at law or in chancery, against any public defaulter, or against any person or persons, or corporation, for the recovery of any debt or claim due the State, the commencement of said suit shall create a lien on the real and personal estate of such defaulter and defendants, situate within any county in this State. Passed—Ayes 25, Noes 0.

Mr. Goudy, from committee on Banks and Corporations.—Bill to provide for constructing, maintaining, and keeping in repair, plank, gravel, macadamized and pike roads by a general law. Passed—Ayes 25, Noes 0.

Mr. Cook, from committee on Judiciary.—Bill to establish Recorders' Courts in the cities of La Salle and Peru. Passed—Ayes 25, Noes 0.

Mr. Appligation, from committee on Judiciary. Bill to repeal certain acts extending the jurisdiction of the County Courts of Carroll, Lee and Whiteside counties. Passed—Ayes 25, Noes 0.

Mr. Goudy, from committee on Banks and Corporations, reported a substitute for a bill to amend the several acts regulating the insurance companies not incorporated in the State of Illinois. Concurred in and passed—Ayes 18, Noes 0. Title amended to read "Bill to provide for the assessment and taxation of insurance companies not incorporated in the State of Illinois."

Mr. Goudy, from same committee, an original bill to amend an act to incorporate the Firemen's Benevolent Association of Chicago.—Passed—Ayes 19, Noes 0.

Mr. Sestor, from committee on Banks and Corporations—Bill to incorporate El Paso. Passed—Ayes 11, Noes 0.

Mr. Blodgett, from committee on Judiciary—House bill relative to the law of Limitations. Passed—Ayes 22, Noes 2.

Mr. Martin, from committee on Township Organization and Counties, reported back petition, remonstrance and bill in relation to the removal of the county seat of Lee county, recommending its rejection.

Mr. Adams, of Lee, on the part of the petitioners, withdrew the bill.

The Speaker then announced the second special order for the hour, viz: a bill to provide for the more secure keeping of the public moneys, books, vouchers, etc., in the State Capitol, and to defray the expense of investigating the financial affairs of this State.

Mr. Higbee reported a substitute therefor, which was concurred in and passed—Ayes 18, Noes 7.

Mr. Fuller, from Committee on Finance, reported a bill to indemnify the State of Illinois against loss or liability by reason of unlawful funding of Canal indebtedness, providing that Joel A. Matteson, within sixty days, furnish to the Governor, Auditor and Treasurer, satisfactory security for the bonds of the State of Illinois, numbered from 900 to 999 inclusive, and one half of 998 of Illinois and Michigan canal bonds, now deposited with the Auditor as security for the redemption of the bills or notes and payment of other liabilities of the State Bank of Illinois at Shawneetown, etc. Bill passed in both Senate and House. (It will be printed in the PRESS AND TRIBUNE of to-morrow.)

Bill to supply the deficiencies of the appropriations to the institutions for the Deaf and Dumb—ayes 18, nays 4.

Bill to regulate sales of property for freight and charges due to railroad companies. Passed, ayes 21, noes 1.

Bill to incorporate the Swedish Lutheran Publication Society of North America.

A discussion arose on this bill, in which Messrs. Fuller, Bond, Ladd, Underwood, and Higbee participated. Passed, ayes 21, noes 3.

The Speaker announced the special order of the hour, viz: the bill making appropriations for the completion of the Illinois State Hospital for the Insane, appropriations $75,000 for completing and reviving the same, bill disagreed, amended and passed.

Bill to repeal the charter of the town of Mc Henry. Passed, ayes 21, noes 6.

Bill to authorize the inhabitants of the incorporation of St. Charles to subscribe stock in the St. Charles Railroad Company. Passed, ayes 18, noes 5.

Bill to amend an act to incorporate the city of Galesburg, approved Feb. 15, 1857. Passed, ayes 18, noes 5.

Bill to amend section 23 of chapter 80, Revised Statutes. Passed, ayes 18, noes 8.

Bill making provision for the support of the institutions for the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind; appropriating for institutions for Deaf and Dumb for 1859 and 1860, $900 per annum; for insurance, $300 per annum for repairs $37,000 per annum for ordinary expenses from March 1st, 1859, to March 1st, 1861; $13,000 per annum for the institution for the Blind. Passed, ayes 23, noes 0.

Bill approving and legalizing the construction of the Sycamore and Cortland Railroad Company, and incorporate the same. Passed, ayes 10, noes 0.

Bill to provide for constructing, maintaining and keeping in repair, plank, gravel and macadamized roads or pikes by a general law. Passed; ayes 19, noes 1.

Mr. Fuller, from select committee, reported back a substitute for a House bill to restore the records of Logan County. Concurred in. Passed; ayes 20, noes 1.

Bill to provide for an election for the removal of the county seat of Henderson County. Passed; ayes 20, noes 1.

Bill to incorporate the Kaskaskea Valley Railroad Co. Passed; ayes 21, noes 0.

Mr. Cook, on leave, called up bill amended by the House, to authorize the building of a bridge across the Illinois River at Marseilles. Concurred in; ayes 21, noes none.

Mr. O'Conn, on leave, called up bill to repeal an act approved Feb. 17, 1857, and to amend an act to reduce the law incorporating the city of Chicago, and the several acts amendatory thereof into one act, and amend the same.

The question being on the passage of the bill, it was passed; ayes 14, noes 7.

Bill to amend an act to provide for Township Organization. Passed; ayes 19, noes 1.

Bill to amend the revenue laws. Passed, ayes 20, noes 0.

Bill to incorporate the towns of Sycamore and Sandwich. Passed, ayes 23, noes 0.

Mr. Bostor moved to reconsider the vote on laying on the table a bill for the better security of passengers and property on railroads, and for other purposes. Carried.

The question then recurring on laying on the table, it was again laid on the table by a vote of 11 to 10.

Mr. Goudy, from committee on Banks and Corporations. Without recommendation, a bill to incorporate the Chicago Loan and Trust Company. Discharged. Bill passed; ayes 18, noes 7.

Mr. Underwood, from Committee on Judiciary, Bill to reform the probate system. Passed; ayes 19, noes 6.

Mr. Henderson, from Committee on Banks and Corporations. A bill to amend act to incorporate the La Salle and Lafayette Railroad Company, approved February 15, 1855. Passed; ayes 17, noes 2.

HOUSE.

Act to incorporate Chicago South Branch Dock Company.

Mr. Bourne moved to commit to the committee on Banks and Corporations. Carried; ayes 37, noes 25.

Act to incorporate Chicago and Platt field Railroad company. Passed; ayes 48, noes 12.

Act to amend act to establish a ferr across the Illinois River at Peru, in La Salle county. Passed; ayes 54, noes 8.

Act to amend an act establishing county courts and extending the jurisdiction of the county court of Vermillion.

Mr. Harmon moved to amend to extend its provisions to Iroquis, Warren and Bureau. Adopted.

Bill as amended passed by ayes 49, noes 20.

Act directing the conditions upon which corporations shall create liens and mortgages.

Mr. Job moved to amend to include power to mortgage, &c., for "fuel or work performed," with other verbal amendments.

The bill makes all liens subject to debts for fuel, work done, &c.

Mr. Peck moved to lay the amendments on the table. Carried. Bill passed; ayes 53, noes 1.

Act to incorporate the Essex Mining Company. Passed.

Act to amend the charter of the Kankakee and Iroquois Navigation Company. Passed, ayes 58, nays 0.

Act to incorporate the Southern Illinois Salt Company. Passed, ayes 58, nays 0.

Act to enable the Supervisors of Boone County to levy a special tax for certain purposes therein named. Passed, ayes 57, noes 0.

Senate act to extend the jurisdiction of Lake County Court. Passed, ayes 49, noes 8.

Mr. Wheeler moved to reconsider the vote to change the time of holding courts in the 21st judicial circuit.

Read twice by title and passed; ayes 50, nays 0.

Mr. Church called up Senate act to fix the time of holding courts in the sixth judicial circuit. Passed; ayes 50, nays 0.

Mr. Epler called up House bill amended in the Senate, relating appropriations for the Asylum for the Insane. Amendment concurred in by ayes 53, nays 0.

Mr. Davis, of Stephenson, called up House bill, amended in the Senate amending the common school law. Amendment concurred in; ayes 50, nays 2.

Mr. Rigor, on leave, called up Senate bill, for an act to supply deficiencies in the appropriations to the deaf and dumb institution. Passed; ayes 53, nays 0.

Mr. Church, on leave, called up Senate act to amendment to incorporate the Washegan Mutual Insurance Company. Passed, ayes 45, nays 5.

Mr. Roosevelt, on leave from Committee on Banks and Corporations, to report an act to incorporate the Chicago South Branch Dock Company of Chicago. Passed, ayes 40, nays 15.

Also, Senate act to amend act to incorporate the Kaskaskia Navigation Company. Passed, ayes 48 nays 0.

Act to amend charter of city of Macomb. Passed, ayes 56, nays 1.

Mr. Braddock, on leave, called up act to incorporate the Malcom Academy. Passed, ayes 50, nays 0.

Senate act to indemnify the State of Illinois against loss by reason of unlawful funding of canal indebtedness. Passed, ayes 53, nays 1.

Act regulating the terms of the Circuit Court for the county of Winnebago. Passed, ayes 51, nays 1.

THE CITY.

Republican Ward Meetings and City Convention.

The Republican voters of the city of Chicago are requested to meet in their respective Wards at the places hereinafter designated, on MONDAY of the 28d day of February, at 7 o'clock P. M., for the selection of Delegates to a Convention to be held for the nomination of candidates to be voted for by the city at large, at the ensuing City election, and for the transaction of such other business as the Central Committee, (to be chosen by delegates from their respective Divisions,) and for candidates for Aldermen and Constables in the several Wards.

The meeting will be called to order by the Ward Committees at 7½ o'clock precisely.

The Delegates to the Convention are apportioned as follows:

	De'egates	North Ward.	Delegation.
First Ward	6	Seventh	7
Second Ward	9	Eighth	7
Third	7	Ninth	7
Fourth	7	Tenth	7
Fifth	7	Eleventh	7

The places of holding the meetings in the different Wards will be as follows:

First Ward—Orient House, 265 State street, corner of Van Buren.

Second Ward—Foster House No. 7, State street, between Lake and South Water.

Third Ward—Sorrill's Office.

Fourth Ward—Briggs House.

Fifth Ward—Horner's Hall, West Randolph street.

Sixth Ward—Wright's Hall, Milwaukee avenue.

Seventh Ward—No 135 North Wells street, north of Oak.

Eighth Ward—North Market Hall.

Ninth Ward—Lumber Yard, Halsted street.

Tenth Ward—Niemeyer's Hotel, corner of Canal and Mitchell streets.

The delegates elected at the Ward Meetings, will meet in Convention at the MECHANIC'S INSTITUTE HALL, on THURSDAY, the 24th day of February, at 8 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of making nominations.

By order of the Executive Committee.

ISAAC N. ARNOLD, President.
HENRY HOWLAND, Secretary.

ITALIAN OPERA LAST NIGHT.—The opera last night was on the whole a complete success. The audience was large and fashionable, and towards the last of the performance warmed up to a glorious enthusiasm. The orchestra was excellent, the chorus, though much too small, was effective, and the different solo artists of the evening acquitted themselves quite to the satisfaction of the audience.

Parodi has never been a favorite of ours, either in the concert room or on the stage (though better on the latter than in the former), but in the best parts of Lucrezia last night she elicited the warmest applause. Her fault is that she overacts—rolls her eyes needlessly, and in too many instances gives us grimaces for passion. As in her first scene with Gennaro, her conception lacks depth, her face betrays too much vanity at the flattery she receives, and too little of the anguish and guilt of her situation. *Con' e bello*, and some other parts of her role, were, however, admirably rendered.

Brignoli, as Gennaro, was the really great artist of the evening. Possessing an exceedingly prepossessing person, a most excellent robust tenor voice, always at ease in his part and never overdoing it, the "handsome tenor" will doubtless, before the season is over, have half the Chicago ladies as much in love with him as are those of New York.

Junca, the *basso profundo*, seemed hoarse, and as we have never heard him before, can only say of him that he performed the part of the Duke well, nothing more. One of the most effective concerted pieces of the evening was the terzetto at the close of the 1st Act, which won for the performers, Parodi, Brignoli and Junca, a vociferous encore.

Madame Strakosch sang *Il Sopreto*, or the Drinking song, superbly, and won an encore, as we have never heard him before.

Madame Strakosch sang *Il Sopreto*, or the Drinking song, superbly, and won an encore, as we have never heard him before. The enthusiasm at the close was such as augurs favorably for the success of Italian Opera in Chicago, at least for the present season. To-night *La Traviata* is to be performed. However questionable the moral tendency of its plot, it will doubtless draw.

FIRE.—The fire last evening between 10 and 11 was in the frame buildings 367 and 369 Clark-street, the latter occupied below by Neumann Levy, shoe store, and up stairs by a family. 367 by Mohr's clothing store. The buildings adjoining were considerably damaged by watered.

☞ We call attention to the card of Professor Whitney, the Eccentricist and celebrated Reader, who intends to give one of his popular entertainments in the Mechanics' Institute Hall, on Friday evening next. We promise those who attend a rich intellectual treat. Mr. W. is highly popular and admired all over this country, that he brings with him many approbatory notices from the British press. From among a number we select the following:

"The Liverpool Times says that Prof. Whitney's representations of Brougham have the whole matter and copy of Brougham—eye, lip, gesture, voice, etc., and are entirely delusive. The Glasgow *Mail* states that 'the imitation of Brougham was remarkably faithful, and was received with the most rapturous cheers by the crowded audience.'"

MRS. WHEELER'S LECTURE.—The ladies will recollect Mrs. Markham Wheeler's second lecture of the course at the First Presbyterian Church will be given this afternoon, at half-past two o'clock. Subject, the Muscular Structure, Brain and Nervous System. Tickets twenty-five cents.

THE 224 OF FEBRUARY IN CHICAGO.

GRAND PUBLIC DEMONSTRATION

The Monster Procession 10,000 Strong.

The Military, Masonic, and Civic Parade.

DECORATIONS AND EMBLEMS ALONG THE ROUTE.

THE DAY AND ITS ADJUNCTS.

GENERAL OBSERVANCE BY CITIZENS

THE FESTIVAL AT METROPOLITAN HALL.

The National Banquets at the Richmond and Tremont Houses—The Cadets' Ball, &c.

The Garden City did herself eminent honor yesterday in observing with all the honors, the recurrence of the Anniversary of a day hallowed to every American heart, the Birthday of Washington.

It was a thorough holiday from its inception to its close, and made memorable by events long to stand with no parallel in the annals of such observances here. It was an anniversary of our whole people. There was no hanging back, no shirking each one's own share, and in the whole was that heartiness that told of a common purpose which appealed to and held all alike, and rightly, for not only for Americans did the Father of his Country preserve America, but for all nationalities to be thereafter represented among our citizens. The whole day, to review its scenes, passed without a jar or misadventure. The streets presented a holiday appearance. Few of the stores and shops and banks were open. Merchant and mechanic, artist and artizan, professional man and laborer, all were very generally "off for the day." By nine o'clock, as the first appearance of the procession were manifest, the streets became thronged with citizens, on foot or in carriages.

The throng was kept up during the day; the sidewalks were full to overflowing. Along the route of the procession the buildings were thronged at every available point of view, with spectators, ladies and gentlemen, and glad-eyed little folks—children released for the day from the public and private schools, to a holiday, whose fun—their splendor will, of this anniversary of Washington, create a new anniversary, to be memorable with them from yesterday through life.

The monster procession was, in numbers and character, unlike any ever known in our city. It was made up, as it should have been, of citizens. Politics, and sect, and nationality seemed lost, as all should be, where a common humanity, enjoying common blessings, lends for at the tomb of Washington, to honor the memory of a common benefactor of his countrymen. Every one seemed good-natured. The citizens mounted were not overharsh with the weaker state of citizens on foot, and even in boisterous and glib braid there was observable a forbearance, a lack of brasqueness, which too often on such occasions, mistaken for soldierly bearing, is eminently distressing to small boys and elderly ladies.

The very horses (we hardly realised before that our city possessed so many) seemed on their good behavior, and trod gingerly and circumspectly through the thronging thousands. There was no fighting, few accidents. Lager was gentle in its influences, and even thirty rod vitriol whisky (it would not be easy to believe either existing among the influences of the occasion) drew it mild, and gave to their devotees a larger liberty, well employed, than is usual on such indiscriminate gatherings of the great public. Evidently, the prevailing spirit of the day was not old rye, or its maity congener.

We heard of no accident occurring from the rising of the sun with the matins of clanging bells and deep diapason of artillery, even to its going down, to where the festivities died away among the "sma hours" of this morning, and let this be said to the credit of our whole public, who have shown that they can enjoy themselves and even be very jolly together without any necessity of infelicities of any description. Even the day itself under such genial terrestial influences thought better of its morning scowl, and from its mid day shining gave to the great procession its full splendors, and exhausted apparently, it may prove so, a day with April, cheating the latter of the fairest of its thirty suns.

The hour for the grand procession to move was fixed at 10:30 A. M. It was later, large bodies move slow, before it was under way, but the interval was not lost to those citizens who availed themselves in their carriages with their wives and little ones, or on foot, in groups or alone, manhood, matron, maid, lassie, Bobby, and Charles all were there, and there about, chiefly the latter, retrieving the promise of the day.

As the head quarters of the military both fronts of the Tremont House were elegantly decorated in a profusion of the "red, white and blue." On the Lake street front a large full length portraits of Washington was richly draped with colors.

The Richmond House, Briggs House, Foster House and other hotels were decked in flags, streamers, and wreaths. Along our business streets several of our prominent mercantile houses were appropriately decorated. The shipping in the harbor were in their gayest rig, with colors and streamers flying. Numerous private residences were also under Americans colors, or bore devices and emblems. A notable feature was a magnificent triumphal arch decked with wreaths and flags, spanning North Clark street at the Foster House, universally admired and justly so.

We give below a running detail of the several parts composing the whole of the great procession. To attempt any thing like justice to each in their turn, would far exceed our space. It was a characteristic of each association or organization that it was full; few were missing—none voluntarily.

As a military parade it was the most magnificent ever witnessed in Chicago. It displayed the citizen soldiery of Chicago as a whole, with full ranks—American, Scotch, Irish and German companies—horse, foot and artillery—each with the rest, and all together, in a manner infinitely just and creditable to themselves and to the city. Chicago may well be proud of the martial scenes of yesterday.

Again, the Masons and Odd Fellows—the various lodges of multifarious names, glittering in their regalia, never were out in greater force in Chicago. Their ranks seemed interminable, and remained with the procession throughout the march.

The City Fire Department have never appeared more to their advantage than yesterday; men and machines, the perfection of discipline and completeness. The hand machines and hose carts gave token in that display that the steam fire engines had not dismissed them, nor in the minds of the citizens cancelled the merits and services past, present and perspective of the gallant volunteer firemen. The opportunity, too, was given to the thousands of spectators to see the four splendid steam fire engines of the city. A good feature borrowed from these latter was the employment of horses to draw several of the hand engines.

The Mayor and Aldermen, the U. S. officers, the various public boards of the City Government were represented; there were several carriages of those who have borne the arms of their country on her battle-fields in the wars of the present century; but what a poem was that, a requiem for the departed, the closed carriages with silken curtains drawn, whose hammer-cloth bore the legend, "The Soldiers of the Revolution—Alas! none." Time has made them history, and has ere this well nigh marshalled in full ranks in that other world the men who living wrought so well for their age and country, and for all coming time. Few yet linger, absent from that roll-call. The last survivor of the Boston Tea Party sleeps in as yet unmarked grave in our own cemetery, Poor Kinnison.

In one of the divisions of the procession, as it passed through Lake street, there were four carriages, whose occupants bore [illegible] on the old expired Ten Dyer Char-

ter, and seemed a part of his famous rabble rout that followed his victory.

The procession was variously estimated at from two to three miles in length, and was one hour and fifteen minutes in passing a given point.

THE PROCESSION.

The several divisions composing the procession met and organized on Michigan and Wabash Avenues, State, Dearborn, Clark, La Salle, Wells and Franklin streets at an early hour, and at about 10 o'clock, at the firing of the minute gun, the first division moved from Michigan Avenue and passed westward along Lake street, the other divisions falling into line from the intersecting streets, until at Franklin street the entire procession was completed and proceeded to make its triumphal tour of the city amid cheers and applause.

The first division was preceded at some distance by a posse of City Policemen, who cleared the way. Ahead of the division were six of Pinkerton's Preventive Police, with their Captain Paul B. Dennis. A portion of the Great Western Band preceded the Division Marshal, General R. K. Swift, accompanied by his Staff, Col. W. S. Johnston, Maj. is C. B. Brown, R. H. Morris, E. F. Griffin, who in their superb uniforms and on their spirited chargers presented a fine appearance.

The Washington Independent Regiment No. 1 was out in full force, headed by Col. W. H. Davis. This Regiment looked and marched admirably; it is composed of the Washington Cavalry, Capt. F. Schamback; the Grenadiers, Capt. Weiler, 32 men; the Light Guard, Capt. Steinmiller, 36 men; the Lafayette Guards, Capt. Krausman, 32 men; the Chicago Highland Guard, Capt. McArthur, 32 men; the Washington Rifles, Capt. F. Mattern, 25 men.

The Adjutant General, T. S. Mather, accompanied by Aids, were in front of the Knight Templars, who appeared in their full strength.

Empty carriage bearing the legend:

SOLDIERS OF THE REVOLUTION.
ALAS! NONE!

The Knight Templars surrounded this vehicle as a Guard of Honor.

The Soldiers of the War of 1812-15, and the Black Hawk and Mexican War, as also Major General Beaubien and suite in five carriages.

The Light Guard Band, playing spirited martial and appropriate airs, led the 60th Regiment. Col E. Taylor and Staff looked finely. This Regiment is composed of the Light Artillery with three mounted pieces and three Caissons, Capt. James Smith commanding, 56 men; the Chicago Dragoons, Capt. C. W. Barker, 32 men; the Montgomery Guard, Capt. Michael Gleason, 50 men; the Emmett Guard, Capt. Stuart, 42 men; the National Guard Cadets, Capt. G. L. Sanborn, 30 men; the Light Guard, Lieut. Loomis, 42 men; the Shields Guards, Capt. C. L. Moore, 46 men.

The excellent department and soldier like bearing of our Volunteer Militia never displayed itself to better advantage than on this most agreeable occasion.

The Second Division consisted of the following: The Orator of the day and Committee on Oration in open Barouche, the U. S. Government Officers, the Sheriff of Cook county and Deputies, the County Clerk and deputies, the Officers of the Township of Chicago.

The Chicago Fire Brigade numbered 80 men, their appearance and deportment reflected credit on Captain Raymond and upon the members of this excellent corps themselves.

Eight members of the Marchants Police. The Mayor and city officers, the Board of Aldermen, and the Board of Water and Sewerage Commissioners in carriages, also the Judges and officers of the several courts in carriages, with members of the Bar, the Clergy, the Students of Rush Medical College, the Boards of Trade, and Underwriters also in carriages.

Two large wagons, richly decorated, came next, bearing the first the "old Thirteen," the original States of the confederacy, a group of thirteen little sisters gathering around Washington. The second wagon bore a full load of blooming maidens, the emblems of the glorious galaxy of the now American Union. This part of the procession closed with a cavalcade of young men on horseback.

The Great Western Band headed the Third Division. First came about 100 students of Bell, Bryant and Stratton's Commercial College.

The Masonic Fraternity turned out in large numbers. Every lodge was handsomely represented, as follows:

THE MASONIC FRATERNITY.

LaFayette Lodge, No. 18.
Oriental Lodge No. 32.
Garden City Lodge No. 141.
Washanola Lodge, Nodge, No. 160.
Germania Lodge, No. 192.
W. B. Warren Lodge, No. 209.
Cleveland Lodge No. 211.
Blaney Lodge, 271.
Arcadia Lodge, U. D.
Humboldt Lodge, U. D.
Lafayette Chapter, No. 2, R. A. M.
Washington Chapter, R. A. M.
Council of Royal and Select Masters, No. 4.

White the Independent Order of Odd Fellows numbered 400 members in full regalia, as follows:

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

Union Lodge, No. 8.
Dearne Lodge, No. 11.
Excelsior Lodge, No. 22.
Chicago Lodge, No. 55.
Rebecca Lodge, No. 18.
R. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois.
Ellis's Dearne Lodge, No. 1.
Chicago Encampment of Patriarchs.
Germania Encampment of Patriarchs.
R. W. Grand Encampment of Illinois.
R. W. G. R's and R. W. P. G. R's to Grand Lodge of the United States.

The American Protestant Association consisting of 150 members, looked finely. Their banner and regalia were the admiration of all.

The sons of Herman numbered 300 members; the Good Templars, Temple of Honor, Sons of Temperance, Temperance Orders, and the Young Men's Fraternity followed.

The Division closed with eighteen stages of different lines, containing School Teachers and Scholars.

The Michigan City Band led the Fourth Division. The Chief Engineer and Assistant Engineers of the Fire Department, with Division Marshal and Aids, followed. The Pioneer Hook and Ladder Co. No. 1 was ornamented with three flags; Fire King, Junior, Engine Co. No. 1 was decorated with six flags; Fire King, Senior, was drawn by four horses and gaily decked in flags, and Metamora, Engine No. 3 was ornamented with flowers; Niagara Engine, Senior, was drawn by four horses—the Junior by the members of the Company; Philadelphia Hose Co. No. 1 was covered with an American flag; Excelsior Engine Co. No. 5 was handsomely decorated, and bore the following inscription:

ALL HONOR TO THE FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY.

Garden City Engine Co. No. 6, with 68 men at the ropes; Eagle Engine Co. No. 7; Engine Co. No. 9; Neptune Engine Co. No. 11; Wide Awake Engine Co. No. 13; Empire Hook and Ladder No. 3; Fortune Hook and Ladder Co. 7; Northern Liberty Engine finished the volunteer part of the Fire Department.

The steam fire engines Long John, Enterprise, Atlantic and Island Queen, with their tenders, drawn by noble horses, succeeded. Both the volunteer and paid Fire Department never appeared in better condition, or to better advantage. The Lager Bier wagon which accompanied this division produced considerable merriment along the crowded avenues through which the procession passed.

The 5th Division, was headed by L. J. North's Band. It comprised some 300 sailors, who had a miniature model of a ship full rigged, named the "Constitution," commanded by Capt. Ballantyne, in which were sailors dressed in white and blue jackets, who lowered the masts of this excellent model to admit of its passing under the telegraph poles, &c. There was also a metallic model of a frigate of war. The shipbuilders and riggers were out in large numbers.

In this division were also the St. Andrews' Society, numbering 100 members. One hundred members of the Hibernian Benevolent Society, with banners. The New England Excelsior Societies, and the Society of St. Vincent de Paul completed this division. The latter numbered some 400 representatives.

The Sixth Division led off with the [illegible] Band.

The Chi[illegible]ago Typographical Union turned out very strong, and presented an exceedingly gay appearance. The Type in the procession numbered some 150 members of the Union. They had a printing press at work, on a carriage drawn by six horses, from which they issued the following ode as they passed along:

ODE TO WASHINGTON.

February 22d, 1859.

Written by request, for the occasion, and printed by the "Chicago Typographical Union," during the movement of the Procession.

Lo! the world's great heart is kneeling
By the far Potomac's shore,
By the Delphian shrine of Freedom,
By its Mecca, evermore!
For no land knows many such men,
And no tongue but what will name THEE,
Often with streaks of love and fame—THEE,
Freedom's God for all the world!

Hark! from every hill and valley—
From their beacon tips the gun,
Volleying answer send to volley,
Minute by battle arms,
Thunder-like through climes of glory—
From the ice realms, grim and hoary,
Tales of war, and battle gory
Of the Continental time!

See! the dust of ages vanish,
See, the dusky scroll unrolled,
Freedom's record, bright with glory,
Glittering with stars of gold!
See the heroic generation,
See the war steed proudly prancing,
Plume and banner gaily dancing,
O'er the Victory won!

Hat the holy pause awaiting—
Prayer and praise and holy lay,
Rising from the hearts of millions,
On this worship'd, natal day;
On the day when victor-laurel bending,
God his holy seal is sending,
Oppression scorning—right defending,
Created WASHINGTON!

And as on this day, rejoicing,
On each sea and shore and clime,
So shall it be kept forever.
PASSMORE & BARNARD, through all time!
Kept with hearts of holy feeling,
Kept with anthems heaven-ward pealing,
Kept by Freemen that low kneeling,
Thank God for WASHINGTON!

We may mention that type was also cast on this same vehicle while the procession was in motion.

An enterprising Daguerrean had a car in the procession, determining to unite patriotism and advertising. In this connection we may mention Garland's chariot of Trunk Makers at work.

The Chicago Working Men's Union of 50 members followed.

One hundred students of Sloan's Commercial College was in this Division. They bore a banner and had a desk mounted on a wagon.

The Seventh Division was led off by a Band.

The Chicago Turnverein, numbering 120 men, the Turnverein Vorwart numbering 60 men were followed by several German Benevolent Societies, among which were the Young Men's Hebrew Benevolent Society, the Bnai Berelt, the Hebrew Relief Society—all large delegations, the Chicago Hungarian Society, the Scandinavian Union and the Swiss Societies followed by forestry and foresm

PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 22, 1860.

CONDITION, TRAFFIC, &c.
OF THE
RAILWAYS CENTERING IN CHICAGO.

With a General Synopsis of the Business of the City
FOR THE YEAR 1859,
AND
SEVENTH ANNUAL REVIEW.

The financial embarrassments and the depression in business which commenced in August, 1857, have continued through the past year. It has been devoted mainly to the settlement of old accounts, and the collection and payment of old debts. The work is not yet finished; but in the judgment of the most conservative and far-seeing financiers of the country, the worst is now over, and we have a safe and solid basis for a gradual and steadily increasing prosperity. For many months past the the seaboard cities have been burthened with a vast amount of idle capital; but there are many reasons for the opinion that it is beginning to seek the channels of business, and to infuse new life into every department of our commercial system.

As will appear from the facts contained in this article, the railways of the West have suffered severely during the past year; but the lessening of their receipts, if the retrenchment in their expenses be considered, is by no means as great as many have supposed. They have had the worst year they will ever have; for the development of the West, it is believed, will henceforth no check for many years in the future, and when the next revival on shall come, our rich prairies will be teeming with an intelligent, energetic people, whose numbers will be told by millions, and their actual necessities will always force a large and lucrative traffic upon the railways of the West. If, as everybody believes, business is reviving, it may be confidently asserted that our railways "have also seen the worst."

The extended notice heretofore given in our columns of the railways centering in this city indeems us to limit this article to a very brief statement of facts; to give in most cases merely the names of the officers of the roads and the figures which represent their business for the past year. When the residence is not stated, it may be understood that the officers live in Chicago. We notice also very briefly the branches and extension lines of each principal road. The same order is observed as heretofore, that is, we commence with the north and end with the Michigan Central on the east. Hence we notice first the

CHICAGO & MILWAUKEE R. R.

MARSHALL B. OGDEN, President.
A. S. DOWNS, Secretary.
H. A. TUCKER, Treasurer.
M. L. SYKES, Superintendent.

This road connects Chicago with Milwaukee. Length, 85 miles.

	Pass'rs.	Freight.	Mail & Mis.	Total.
January	$6,115 21	$7,960 61	$627 11	$14,702 93
February	4,196 87	5,210 34	746 14	10,153 35
March	11,666 04	11,166 46	894 34	23,726 84
April	12,000 00	11,000 00	1,000 00	24,000 00
May	13,000 00	12,000 00	1,000 00	26,000 00
June	13,000 00	12,000 00	1,000 00	26,000 00
July	13,000 00	12,000 00	1,000 00	26,000 00
August	13,000 00	12,000 00	1,000 00	26,000 00
September	13,000 00	12,000 00	1,000 00	26,000 00
October	13,000 00	12,000 00	1,000 00	26,000 00
November	12,000 00	11,000 00	1,000 00	24,000 00
December	10,911 25	10,340 37	1,000 00	22,251 62
Total	$138,889 37	$134,677 78	$11,268 59	$284,835 74

Movement of Passengers.

	Through.	Way.	Total.
January	1,000	4,000	5,000
February	1,000	4,000	5,000
March	1,000	4,000	5,000
April	1,000	4,000	5,000
May	1,000	4,000	5,000
June	1,000	4,000	5,000
July	1,000	4,000	5,000
August	1,000	4,000	5,000
September	1,000	4,000	5,000
October	1,000	4,000	5,000
November	1,000	4,000	5,000
December	1,000	4,000	5,000
Total	12,000	48,000	60,000

The following table shows the total movement of passengers, but as the numbers North and South are not stated, it is not so valuable as it otherwise would be:

Movement of Passengers.

	North and South.
	Through.
January	4,000
February	4,000
March	4,000
April	4,000
May	4,000
June	4,000
July	4,000
August	4,000
September	4,000
October	4,000
November	4,000
December	4,000
Total	48,000

The first Branch Road running west from the Chicago and Milwaukee is the

Kenosha and Rockford Railroad.

JOSIAH BOND, Kenosha, Wis., President.
LEVI BARNES, " " Secretary.
CHAS. H. SHOLES, " " Treasurer.
C. L. FRISCOTT, " " Superintendent.
W. H. HOLES, " " Chief Engineer.

We have received no report from this road. Eleven miles were finished last year. Projected to run from Kenosha to Rockford, and thence to Rock Island. Length to Rockford, 80 miles.*

*As the next Branch Line we notice the

Racine and Mississippi Railway.

H. B. DURAND, Racine, Wis., President.
A. J. RENWICK, " " Secretary.
WM. H. FRAZER, " " Treasurer.
ROBERT HARRIS, " " Sup't & Ch'f Eng.

Receipts.

	Passengers.	Freight.	Mail & Mis.	Total.
January	$ 5,979 32	$5,567 12	$ 773 55	$12,319 99
February	4,189 75	4,189 75	773 55	9,153 05
March	11,184 20	10,210 54	1,494 66	22,889 40
April	12,000 00	11,000 00	1,000 00	24,000 00
May	13,000 00	12,000 00	1,000 00	26,000 00
June	13,000 00	12,000 00	1,000 00	26,000 00
July	13,000 00	12,000 00	1,000 00	26,000 00
August	13,000 00	12,000 00	1,000 00	26,000 00
September	13,000 00	12,000 00	1,000 00	26,000 00
October	13,000 00	12,000 00	1,000 00	26,000 00
November	12,000 00	11,000 00	1,000 00	24,000 00
December	10,911 25	10,340 37	1,000 00	22,251 62
Total	$ 139,264 52	$ 125,308 78	$ 12,042 76	$ 276,615 06

Movement of Passengers.

	Through.	Way.	Total.
January	1,000	4,000	5,000
February	1,000	4,000	5,000
March	1,000	4,000	5,000
April	1,000	4,000	5,000
May	1,000	4,000	5,000
June	1,000	4,000	5,000
July	1,000	4,000	5,000
August	1,000	4,000	5,000
September	1,000	4,000	5,000
October	1,000	4,000	5,000
November	1,000	4,000	5,000
December	1,000	4,000	5,000
Total	12,000	48,000	60,000

The first Road running North is the

Beloit Branch of the Galena Railway.

The officers are the same as the Galena Road. It connects Belvidere, 78 miles West of Chicago, with Beloit, Wis. Length 20 miles.

As an extension, we notice the

Beloit and Madison Railroad.

Hon. L. J. FARWELL, Madison, Wis., Pres't.
A. W. ERTZ, Madison, Wis., Secretary.
W. M. LARABEE, Chicago, Assistant Sec'y.

This Road is finished from Beloit to Footville, 17 miles, and will be 47 miles long when completed to Madison. It will be extended thence to Portage City, 38 miles, connecting there with the La Crosse Road.

The next in order is the

Mineral Point Railway.

LUTHER BEECHER, Detroit, President.
THOMAS S. ALLEN, Mineral Point, Secretary.
FRANCIS VIVIAN, " Treasurer.
GEORGE W. COBB, " Superin't.

This Road extends from Warren, on the Illinois Central, 145 miles West of Chicago to Mineral Point. Length 32 miles. It will be extended to the Wisconsin River, making it 56 miles long.

Receipts.

	Passengers.	Freight.	Mail & Mis.	Total.
For year	$1,000	$1,000	....	....
February	1,000	1,000	....	....
March	1,000	1,000	....	....
April	1,000	1,000	....	....
May	1,000	1,000	....	....
June	1,000	1,000	....	....
July	1,000	1,000	....	....
August	1,000	1,000	....	....
September	1,000	1,000	....	....
October	1,000	1,000	....	....
November	1,000	1,000	....	....
December	1,000	1,000	....	....
Total	12,000	12,000	....	....

Movement of Passengers.

	Through.	Way.	Total.
January	1,000	4,000	5,000
February	1,000	4,000	5,000
March	1,000	4,000	5,000
April	1,000	4,000	5,000
May	1,000	4,000	5,000
June	1,000	4,000	5,000
July	1,000	4,000	5,000
August	1,000	4,000	5,000
September	1,000	4,000	5,000
October	1,000	4,000	5,000
November	1,000	4,000	5,000
December	1,000	4,000	5,000
Total	12,000	48,000	60,000

The next road running North is the

Rockford, Rock Island and St. Paul Railroad.

JOHN ATKINSON, Rockford, President.
JOHN H. MARSH, " Secretary.
JOHN ATKINSON, " Treasurer.
JOHN ATKINSON, " Superintendent.

This is another Milwaukee Railway. The trains of the Fond du Lac Road are attached to those on the Milwaukee and Mississippi Road at Janesville, and run directly through to Prairie du Chien on the Mississippi without change of cars. Through tickets by the Lake Shore Road are also sold over this line to all points on the Upper Mississippi. Its length is 192 miles.

Receipts.

	Passengers.	Freight.	Mail & Mis.	Total.
January	$ 3,979 32	$5,567 12	$ 773 55	$ 10,319 99
February	4,189 75	4,189 75	773 55	9,153 05
March	11,184 20	10,210 54	1,494 66	22,889 40
April	12,000 00	11,000 00	1,000 00	24,000 00
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September	13,000 00	12,000 00	1,000 00	26,000 00
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December	10,911 25	10,340 37	1,000 00	22,251 62
Total	$ 139,264 52	$ 125,308 78	$ 12,042 76	$ 276,615 06

Movement of Passengers.

	Through.	Way.	Total.
January	1,000	4,000	5,000
February	1,000	4,000	5,000
March	1,000	4,000	5,000
April	1,000	4,000	5,000
May	1,000	4,000	5,000
June	1,000	4,000	5,000
July	1,000	4,000	5,000
August	1,000	4,000	5,000
September	1,000	4,000	5,000
October	1,000	4,000	5,000
November	1,000	4,000	5,000
December	1,000	4,000	5,000
Total	12,000	48,000	60,000

The next road running West is the

Fox River Valley Railway.

R. W. RAYMOND, President.

Now owned by a new Company formed of the bondholders and creditors. Runs from Elgin to Wisconsin State line, 34 miles. Figures for the last year's business have not been received.

As an extension, we notice the

Wisconsin Central Railway.

JOHN S. HOLMES, Jefferson, Wis., President.
EDWARD HARRIS, Whitewater, " Secretary.
P. H. BRADY, " " Treasurer.
FREDERICK J. STARK, " " Superintendent and Chief Engineer.

Only eight miles from the State line to Geneva of this road is finished. Projected to run thence through the heart of Wisconsin to Stevens's Point. The part finished is run by the Fox River Valley Road.

The next Road running North is the

Beloit Branch of the Galena Railway.

The officers are the same as the Galena Road. It connects Belvidere, 78 miles West of Chicago, with Beloit, Wis. Length 20 miles.

As an extension, we notice the

Beloit and Madison Railroad.

Hon. L. J. FARWELL, Madison, Wis., Pres't.
A. W. ERTZ, Madison, Wis., Secretary.
W. M. LARABEE, Chicago, Assistant Sec'y.

This Road is finished from Beloit to Footville, 17 miles, and will be 47 miles long when completed to Madison. It will be extended thence to Portage City, 38 miles, connecting there with the La Crosse Road.

The next in order is the

Mineral Point Railway.

LUTHER BEECHER, Detroit, President.
THOMAS S. ALLEN, Mineral Point, Secretary.
FRANCIS VIVIAN, " Treasurer.
GEORGE W. COBB, " Superin't.

This Road extends from Warren, on the Illinois Central, 145 miles West of Chicago to Mineral Point. Length 32 miles. It will be extended to the Wisconsin River, making it 56 miles long.

Receipts.

	Passengers.	Freight.	Mail & Mis.	Total.
For year	$1,000	$1,000	....	....
February	1,000	1,000	....	....
March	1,000	1,000	....	....
April	1,000	1,000	....	....
May	1,000	1,000	....	....
June	1,000	1,000	....	....
July	1,000	1,000	....	....
August	1,000	1,000	....	....
September	1,000	1,000	....	....
October	1,000	1,000	....	....
November	1,000	1,000	....	....
December	1,000	1,000	....	....
Total	12,000	12,000	....	....

Movement of Passengers.

	Through.	Way.	Total.
January	1,000	4,000	5,000
February	1,000	4,000	5,000
March	1,000	4,000	5,000
April	1,000	4,000	5,000
May	1,000	4,000	5,000
June	1,000	4,000	5,000
July	1,000	4,000	5,000
August	1,000	4,000	5,000
September	1,000	4,000	5,000
October	1,000	4,000	5,000
November	1,000	4,000	5,000
December	1,000	4,000	5,000
Total	12,000	48,000	60,000

The next road running West is the

Galena and Chicago Union Railroad.

JOHN B. TURNER, President.
WILLIAM H. BROWN, Vice President.
W. M. LARABEE, Secretary.
HENRY TUCKER, Treasurer.
PHILIP A. HALL, Superintendent.
WM. J. MCALPINE, Assistant President and Chief Engineer.

Length from Chicago to Freeport, 121 miles. With the Illinois Central it forms a direct line to the Mississippi at Dunleith.

Receipts.

	Passengers.	Freight.	Mail & Mis.	Total.
January	$ 67,000 00	$ 71,000 00	$ 2,000 00	$ 140,000 00
February	67,000 00	71,000 00	2,000 00	140,000 00
March	67,000 00	71,000 00	2,000 00	140,000 00
April	67,000 00	71,000 00	2,000 00	140,000 00
May	67,000 00	71,000 00	2,000 00	140,000 00
June	67,000 00	71,000 00	2,000 00	140,000 00
July	67,000 00	71,000 00	2,000 00	140,000 00
August	67,000 00	71,000 00	2,000 00	140,000 00
September	67,000 00	71,000 00	2,000 00	140,000 00
October	67,000 00	71,000 00	2,000 00	140,000 00
November	67,000 00	71,000 00	2,000 00	140,000 00
December	67,000 00	71,000 00	2,000 00	140,000 00
Total	$ 804,000 00	$ 852,000 00	$ 24,000 00	$ 1,680,000 00

Movement of Passengers.

	Through.	Way.	Total.
January	1,000	4,000	5,000
February	1,000	4,000	5,000
March	1,000	4,000	5,000
April	1,000	4,000	5,000
May	1,000	4,000	5,000
June	1,000	4,000	5,000
July	1,000	4,000	5,000
August	1,000	4,000	5,000
September	1,000	4,000	5,000
October	1,000	4,000	5,000
November	1,000	4,000	5,000
December	1,000	4,000	5,000
Total	12,000	48,000	60,000

The next Trunk line is the

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.

JOHN B. TURNER, President.
WILLIAM H. BROWN, Vice President.
W. M. LARABEE, Secretary.
HENRY TUCKER, Treasurer.
PHILIP A. HALL, Superintendent.
WM. J. MCALPINE, Assistant President and Chief Engineer.

Length from Chicago to Freeport, 121 miles. With the Illinois Central it forms a direct line to the Mississippi at Dunleith.

Receipts.

	Passengers.	Freight.	Mail & Mis.	Total.
January	$67,000 00	$71,000 00	$2,000 00	$140,000 00
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April	67,000 00	71,000 00	2,000 00	140,000 00
May	67,000 00	71,000 00	2,000 00	140,000 00
June	67,000 00	71,000 00	2,000 00	140,000 00
July	67,000 00	71,000 00	2,000 00	140,000 00
August	67,000 00	71,000 00	2,000 00	140,000 00
September	67,000 00	71,000 00	2,000 00	140,000 00
October	67,000 00	71,000 00	2,000 00	140,000 00
November	67,000 00	71,000 00	2,000 00	140,000 00
December	67,000 00	71,000 00	2,000 00	140,000 00
Total	$804,000 00	$852,000 00	$24,000 00	$1,680,000 00

Movement of Passengers.

	Through.	Way.	Total.
January	1,000	4,000	5,000
February	1,000	4,000	5,000
March	1,000	4,000	5,000
April	1,000	4,000	5,000
May	1,000	4,000	5,000
June	1,000	4,000	5,000
July	1,000	4,000	5,000
August	1,000	4,000	5,000
September	1,000	4,000	5,000
October	1,000	4,000	5,000
November	1,000	4,000	5,000
December	1,000	4,000	5,000
Total	12,000	48,000	60,000

The next Trunk line is the

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND FOND DU LAC RAILWAY.

WM. B. OGDEN, President.
S. B. BRADLEY, Secretary.
CHAS. P. LEE, Treasurer.
GEO. L. DUNLAP, Superintendent.

Road completed from Chicago to Janesville, 71 miles, and from La Crosse Junction to Oshkosh, 67 miles. Fifty-six miles between Janesville and La Crosse Junction ready for the track and will be finished early next summer. Has a land grant of some 2,000,000 of acres to aid in its construction. Is projected to run to Marquette on Lake Superior, 393 miles, with branch to Ontonagon, 60 miles—total 453 miles.

Receipts.

	Passengers.	Freight.	Mail & Mis.	Total.
January	$ 67,000 00	$ 71,000 00	$ 2,000 00	$ 140,000 00
February	67,000 00	71,000 00	2,000 00	140,000 00
March	67,000 00	71,000 00	2,000 00	140,000 00
April	67,000 00	71,000 00	2,000 00	140,000 00
May	67,000 00	71,000 00	2,000 00	140,000 00
June	67,000 00	71,000 00	2,000 00	140,000 00
July	67,000 00	71,000 00	2,000 00	140,000 00
August	67,000 00	71,000 00	2,000 00	140,000 00
September	67,000 00	71,000 00	2,000 00	140,000 00
October	67,000 00	71,000 00	2,000 00	140,000 00
November	67,000 00	71,000 00	2,000 00	140,000 00
December	67,000 00	71,000 00	2,000 00	140,000 00
Total	$ 804,000 00	$ 852,000 00	$ 24,000 00	$ 1,680,000 00

Movement of Passengers.

	Through.	Way.	Total.
January	1,000	4,000	5,000
February	1,000	4,000	5,000
March	1,000	4,000	5,000
April	1,000	4,000	5,000
May	1,000	4,000	5,000
June	1,000	4,000	5,000
July	1,000	4,000	5,000
August	1,000	4,000	5,000
September	1,000	4,000	5,000
October	1,000	4,000	5,000
November	1,000	4,000	5,000
December	1,000	4,000	5,000
Total	12,000	48,000	60,000

The next Trunk line is the

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD.

JOHN VAN NORTWICK, Batavia, Ill., President.
AMOS T. HALL, Secretary and Treasurer.
CHAS. G. HAMMOND, Superintendent.

Connects Chicago with Burlington, Iowa, 210 miles. It crosses the Rock Island Road at Pond Creek, making it necessary for us to notice its branches before those of the Rock Island, though lying further south in Iowa and Missouri.

Receipts.

	Passengers.	Freight.	Mail & Mis.	Total.
January	$ 67,000 00	$ 71,000 00	$ 2,000 00	$ 140,000 00
February	67,000 00	71,000 00	2,000 00	140,000 00
March	67,000 00	71,000 00	2,000 00	140,000 00
April	67,000 00	71,000 00	2,000 00	140,000 00
May	67,000 00	71,000 00	2,000 00	140,000 00
June	67,000 00	71,000 00	2,000 00	140,000 00
July	67,000 00	71,000 00	2,000 00	140,000 00
August	67,000 00	71,000 00	2,000 00	140,000 00
September	67,000 00	71,000 00	2,000 00	140,000 00
October	67,000 00	71,000 00	2,000 00	140,000 00
November	67,000 00	71,000 00	2,000 00	140,000 00
December	67,000 00	71,000 00	2,000 00	140,000 00
Total	$ 804,000 00	$ 852,000 00	$ 24,000 00	$ 1,680,000 00

Movement of Passengers.

	Through.	Way.	Total.
January	1,000	4,000	5,000
February	1,000	4,000	5,000
March	1,000	4,000	5,000
April	1,000	4,000	5,000
May	1,000	4,000	5,000
June	1,000	4,000	5,000
July	1,000	4,000	5,000
August	1,000	4,000	5,000
September	1,000	4,000	5,000
October	1,000	4,000	5,000
November	1,000	4,000	5,000
December	1,000	4,000	5,000
Total	12,000	48,000	60,000

The next Trunk line is the

GALENA (FULTON) AIR LINE.

Officers the same as the main line. Runs from Chicago to Fulton, on the Mississippi, 156 miles.

As an extension of this road we have the

Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska Railway.

CHAS. WALKER, Chicago, President.
GEO. W. BOWEN, Clinton, Iowa, Secretary.
CHAS. A. ", Boston, Mass., Treasurer.
M. ", Clinton, Iowa, Supt. and Chief Eng.

This road is completed from Clinton, on the Mississippi nearly opposite Fulton, to Lisbon, 64 miles. It is to be done to Cedar Rapids, 81 miles, some time in May. Projected to run thence north to St. Paul Minnesota. Total length 232 miles. Connects at Cedar Rapids with steamboat navigation on Cedar River north some 40 miles. Will probably consolidate with the Iowa Central Air Line—which road has a land grant of a million of acres—and be extended west of Cedar Rapids to the Missouri. Total west and west line, about 350 miles.

Receipts.

	Passengers.	Freight.	Mail & Mis.	Total.
January	$ 2,000 00	$ 1,000 00	$ 500 00	$ 3,500 00
February	2,000 00	1,000 00	500 00	3,500 00
March	2,000 00	1,000 00	500 00	3,500 00
April	2,000 00	1,000 00	500 00	3,500 00
May	2,000 00	1,000 00	500 00	3,500 00
June	2,000 00	1,000 00	500 00	3,500 00
July	2,000 00	1,000 00	500 00	3,500 00
August	2,000 00	1,000 00	500 00	3,500 00
September	2,000 00	1,000 00	500 00	3,500 00
October	2,000 00	1,000 00	500 00	3,500 00
November	2,000 00	1,000 00	500 00	3,500 00
December	2,000 00	1,000 00	500 00	3,500 00
Total	$ 24,000 00	$ 12,000 00	$ 6,000 00	$ 42,000 00

Movement of Passengers.

	Through.	Way.	Total.
January	1,000	4,000	5,000
February	1,000	4,000	5,000
March	1,000	4,000	5,000
April	1,000	4,000	5,000
May	1,000	4,000	5,000
June	1,000	4,000	5,000
July	1,000	4,000	5,000
August	1,000	4,000	5,000
September	1,000	4,000	5,000
October	1,000	4,000	5,000
November	1,000	4,000	5,000
December	1,000	4,000	5,000
Total	12,000	48,000	60,000

The next Trunk line is the

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILWAY.

HENRY FARNAM, President.
FRANCIS H. JONES, New York, Secretary.
E. W. DURHAM, New York, Treasurer.
JOHN F. TRACY, Superintendent.

This Road connects Chicago with Rock Island, where the only railway bridge yet thrown over the Mississippi connects it with the Mississippi and Missouri Road.

Receipts.

	Passengers.	Freight.	Mail & Mis.	Total.
January	$ 67,000 00	$ 71,000 00	$ 2,000 00	$ 140,000 00
February	67,000 00	71,000 00	2,000 00	140,000 00
March	67,000 00	71,000 00	2,000 00	140,000 00
April	67,000 00	71,000 00	2,000 00	140,000 00
May	67,000 00	71,000 00	2,000 00	140,000 00
June	67,000 00	71,000 00	2,000 00	140,000 00
July	67,000 00	71,000 00	2,000 00	140,000 00
August	67,000 00	71,000 00	2,000 00	140,000 00
September	67,000 00	71,000 00	2,000 00	140,000 00
October	67,000 00	71,000 00	2,000 00	140,000 00
November	67,000 00	71,000 00	2,000 00	140,000 00
December	67,000 00	71,000 00	2,000 00	140,000 00
Total	$ 804,000 00	$ 852,000 00	$ 24,000 00	$ 1,680,000 00

Movement of Passengers.

	Through.	Way.	Total.
January	1,000	4,000	5,000
February	1,000	4,000	5,000
March	1,000	4,000	5,000
April	1,000	4,000	5,000
May	1,000	4,000	5,000
June	1,000	4,000	5,000
July	1,000	4,000	5,000
August	1,000	4,000	5,000
September	1,000	4,000	5,000
October	1,000	4,000	5,000
November	1,000	4,000	5,000
December	1,000	4,000	5,000
Total	12,000	48,000	60,000

The next Trunk line is the

Burlington and Missouri R. R.

EDWARD L. BAKER, Boston, Mass., President.
J. N. DENNISON, Boston, Mass., Treasurer.
J. G. READ, Burlington, Iowa, Superintendent and Vice President.
H. THELIKON, Burlington, Iowa, Chief Eng'r.

Road in operation to Agency City, 79 miles west of Burlington. Will be finished in a short time to Ottumwa, 75 miles west. Projected to run to the Missouri at the mouth of the Platte, 220 miles. Has a land grant from Congress to aid in its construction.

Receipts.

	Passengers.	Freight.	Mail & Mis.	Total.
January	$ 67,000 00	$ 71,000 00	$ 2,000 00	$ 140,000 00
February	67,000 00	71,000 00	2,000 00	140,000 00
March	67,000 00	71,000 00	2,000 00	140,000 00
April	67,000 00	71,000 00	2,000 00	140,000 00
May	67,000 00	71,000 00	2,000 00	140,000 00
June	67,000 00	71,000 00	2,000 00	140,000 00
July	67,000 00	71,000 00	2,000 00	140,000 00
August	67,000 00	71,000 00	2,000 00	140,000 00
September	67,000 00	71,000 00	2,000 00	140,000 00
October	67,000 00	71,000 00	2,000 00	140,000 00
November	67,000 00	71,000 00	2,000 00	140,000 00
December	67,000 00	71,000 00	2,000 00	140,000 00
Total	$ 804,000 00	$ 852,000 00	$ 24,000 00	$ 1,680,000 00

Movement of Passengers.

	Through.	Way.	Total.
January	1,000	4,000	5,000
February	1,000	4,000	5,000
March	1,000	4,000	5,000
April	1,000	4,000	5,000
May	1,000	4,000	5,000
June	1,000	4,000	5,000
July	1,000	4,000	5,000
August	1,000	4,000	5,000
September	1,000	4,000	5,000
October	1,000	4,000	5,000
November	1,000	4,000	5,000
December	1,000	4,000	5,000
Total	12,000	48,000	60,000

The next trunk line leading from this city is the

CHICAGO, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

Hon. JOEL A. MATTESON, Springfield, Pres't.
JAMES K. ALEXANDER, Bloomington, Sec'y.
R. HAVEN GOODELL, Joliet, Treasurer.
ASA H. MOORE, Bloomington, Superintendent.

This road connects Chicago with Alton and St. Louis, 284 miles. It is, therefore, one of our most important lines. We have no report showing the movement of passengers.

Earnings.

	Passengers.	Freight.	Mail & Mis.	Total.
January	$ 67,000 00	$ 71,000 00	$ 2,000 00	$ 140,000 00
February	67,000 00	71,000 00	2,000 00	140,000 00
March	67,000 00	71,000 00	2,000 00	140,000 00
April	67,000 00	71,000 00	2,000 00	140,000 00
May	67,000 00	71,000 00	2,000 00	140,000 00
June	67,000 00	71,000 00	2,000 00	140,000 00
July	67,000 00	71,000 00	2,000 00	140,000 00
August	67,000 00	71,000 00	2,000 00	140,000 00
September	67,000 00	71,000 00	2,000 00	140,000 00
October	67,000 00	71,000 00	2,000 00	140,000 00
November	67,000 00	71,000 00	2,000 00	140,000 00
December	67,000 00	71,000 00	2,000 00	140,000 00
Total	$ 804,000 00	$ 852,000 00	$ 24,000 00	$ 1,680,000 00

Movement of Passengers.

	Through.	Way.	Total.
January	1,000	4,000	5,000
February	1,000	4,000	5,000
March	1,000	4,000	5,000
April	1,000	4,000	5,000
May	1,000	4,000	5,000
June	1,000	4,000	5,000
July	1,000	4,000	5,000
August	1,000	4,000	5,000
September	1,000	4,000	5,000
October	1,000	4,000	5,000
November	1,000	4,000	5,000
December	1,000	4,000	5,000
Total	12,000	48,000	60,000

The next trunk line leading from this city is the

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ASA H. MOORE, Bloomington, Superintendent.

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Earnings.

	Passengers.	Freight.	Mail & Mis.	Total.
January	$ 67,000 00	$ 71,000 00	$ 2,000 00	$ 140,000 00
February	67,000 00	71,000 00	2,000 00	140,000 00
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April	67,000 00	71,000 00	2,000 00	140,000 00
May	67,000 00	71,000 00	2,000 00	140,000 00
June	67,000 00	71,000 00	2,000 00	140,000 00
July	67,000 00	71,000 00	2,000 00	140,000 00
August	67,000 00	71,000 00	2,000 00	140,000 00
September	67,000 00	71,000 00	2,000 00	140,000 00
October	67,000 00	71,000 00	2,000 00	140,000 00
November	67,000 00	71,000 00	2,000 00	140,000 00
December	67,000 00	71,000 00	2,000 00	140,000 00
Total	$ 804,000 00	$ 852,000 00	$ 24,000 00	$ 1,680,000 00

*Movement of Passengers

Special Notices.

If you are sick, the probability is that the root of your suffering is in the stomach. From a vast stomach proceeds Dyspepsia, Ague, Languor, Nausea, and a legion of other tormenting diseases. Indigestion produces thin blood, and therefore destroys the strength and vigor of the entire system. To restore the tone of the stomach, and enable it to drive off and thus arrest forever all these troublesome and dangerous ones plaints, nothing is necessary but a perseverance use of Dr. J. HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS. A trial of their power cannot fail to prove that there is no failure in their salutary effects. We therefore recommend them to the public, knowing, as we do, their many excellent qualities.

For sale by Druggists and dealers generally, everywhere. feb15-2wdaw

Those who are curious to witness the wonderful perfection to which A. Ostervelt Oate mansger at Batchelor's (N. Y.) has brought the manufacture of Wigs and Toupees, are invited to visit said Wig and their Office Rooms, at No. 9 Tremont Block, and examine How curious productions of art. No scrutiny can detect the artificial from the natural when adhesive in the head. dat1y

Sawyer's Fluid Extract of Rock, an infallible remedy for the Fever and Ague and the various forms of Bilious Diseases, rejuvenator, Emollient, Cold Fever and Double Action Barber their effects. In making use of your fertile and marshy districts, prepared by Dr. A. S. Sawyer, Druggist and Chemist, and sold by Sawyer, Price 2 Co., No. 27 Lake street, Chicago.

This remedy is prepared entirely from vegetable substances, and contains no mercury, arsenic, or anything but can prove injurious to the system. Its effects are those of a decoction and tonic, well adapted to restore the healthy action of the Liver and Stomach, whose functions are so generally impaired in this class of diseases.

Quinine and other tonics serve only in many cases to prove the chills, but do not remove the disease, of the liver and stomach, manifested, on which the chill and Fever depend; hence the usefulness of the "Fluid Extract of Rock," (particularly in cases where Fever, ague and bilious complaints prevail), which contains all the qualities suited to the indications of these maladies.

Hundreds of testimonials in regard to the efficacy of the medicine from persons of responsibility, have been given to the proprietor—but he does not make use of them as he prefers to have the medicine introduce itself generally by its merits.

Notice.—The undersigned, Stockholders in the Merchants' Bank of Mount Carroll, are by the provisions of its Charter, made personally liable for its issues. The notes of this Bank will be taken by us on deposit on the same terms as Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio. H. A. TOURNE & CO.

Copartnerships, &c.

NOTICE.—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing by and between the undersigned under the name and style of Sawyer, Mellen & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be settled by the firm as heretofore. All claims against the late firm will be settled by the undersigned, and all firms owing to the same are requested to call and settle without delay.

HIRAM SAWYER,
JOHN D. MELLEN.

February 17th, 1859. JOHN S. STEWART.

The subscribers, successors to the late firm of Sawyer, Mellen & Co., by the undersigned under the name and style of Sawyer, Stewart & Co., for the purpose of manufacturing Sash, Doors, Blinds, &c., and Planing, Sawing and Matching Lumber, at their Mills, corner of Lake and Clark streets, where all the late firm will be settled by the successors of the late firm as heretofore, to which the attention of all is called.

HIRAM SAWYER,
JOHN S. STEWART.

feb18 2m

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a co-partnership under the name and style of Sawyer, Parker & Co., for the purpose of transacting a Planing Mill business at the old stand of sawyer, Mellen & Co.

H. SAWYER,
Late of the firm of Sawyer, Mellen & Co.
E. P. PARKER,
H. C. BOYINGTON.
Late Sawyer & Boyington.

feb18 2m

NOTICE.—WE TAKE PLEASURE IN recommending the new firm of sawyer, Parker & Co., as composed of men of long experience in the business of the business community, and we trust the same liberal patronage will be extended to Sawyer & Co. as has been so liberally bestowed upon the late firm.

HIRAM SAWYER,
JOHN S. STEWART.

DISSOLUTION.—THE CO-PARTNERship heretofore existing between G. G. Sutherland and Henry Goold, under the name and style of Goold & Gould in the Livery Sale Stable and Riding Gallery business was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm of Sutherland & Goold are requested to settle the same without delay, and those having claims against the firm are hereby notified to make such settlement.

G. G. SUTHERLAND,
H. GOULD.

Chicago, February 16th, 1859.

The Livery and Sale Stables and Riding Gallery business will be continued as heretofore at the old stand corner of Clark and Adams streets, by

feb7-d6t1w G. G. SUTHERLAND.

CO-PARTNER-SHIP.—THE UNDERSIGN have this day formed a co-partnership under the firm name of Hugh Kilduff & Co., as manufacturers of Oil Cloths, at the old stand of Kilduff & Co., and solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore extended to the said firm of Kilduff & Co.

HUGH KILDUFF,
JOHN TEMPLETON.

CO-PARTNER-SHIP.—THE UNDERSIGN have this day formed a co-partnership under the firm name of Hugh Kilduff & Co., as manufacturers of Oil Cloths, at the old stand of Kilduff & Co., and solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore extended to the said firm of Kilduff & Co.

HUGH KILDUFF,
JOHN TEMPLETON.

feb7-1m

Wood & Coal.

Cheap Coal! Cheap Coal!!
FOR SALE:
THE WELL-KNOWN
LA SALLE COAL,
—MINED BY—
Messrs. Law & Strother, of this City,
At $3.00 Per Ton.
—ALSO—
200 CORDS SOFT WOOD,
At $2.00 Per Cord.
By E. DICKINSON,
feb15-2w-6t27 East End Madison Street Bridge.

SHEFFIELD COAL.—THE CHEAPEST AND BEST BITUMINOUS COAL IN THE MARKET.

Free from Slate or Dirt, and coals carefully screened before delivery. Our yard be covered, our Coal is protected from the weather. Prompt attention, and is always delivered dry and in good condition at

$4.00 IN YARD; $4.50 DELIVERED.

Leave your orders at the Sheffield Coal Agency, 10 Lake street, or at our Yard, foot of Dearborn street, near Taylor.

feb7 d1m

CHEAP COAL.—WE ARE SELLING AT our Yard,
CORNER OF TAYLOR AND CLARK STS.
Coal well screened, and every way equal to Erie or Briar Hill.

$4 00 Per Ton, or $4 50 Delivered,

Note.—Keepers, Merchants and others, our contract by large quantities, will be found below prices in the above. Our object is to sell it in the reach of every consumer to try our Coal. It is of very superior quality to supply the market at $3.50 per ton.

Orders may be left at the yard, or No. 13 Lasalle street, at the Custom House.

feb4 LAW & STROTHER.

Coal! Coal!!
1000 TONS ORMSBY COAL.—THIS Coal is the best in the market for either family uses or coke.
Also—
300 tons Prospect Anthracite (Broad Top.)
300 tons Lump Shamokin.
ALFRED SMITH & CO.
North Pier, opposite Jil. Central R. R.
feb7 2m-c9 Office—No. 10 South Water street.

Plumbing.

GAS PIPE AND FIXTURES.
BROWN & WILDER,
47.....State street.....49
Or at their online stand as follows
CORNER OF CLARK AND ERIE.
Can it be cured. Discount from List Price. Reliable Iron Pipings of sizes not generally kept in stock. Gas Fixtures of every new pattern as soon as out. Our stock is the largest in the city, and in closing out an other indispensable not supplied in the west.
feb15-2w6t

R. D. McFARLANE,
GAS, STEAM FITTING,
AND
PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT,
54....LA SALLE STREET..45
CHICAGO.
AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF
Gas Fixtures,
From the Celebrated Manufactory of
Cornelius & Baker,
Always on hand, comprising the Finest and Most Elaborate Designs.
PRACTICAL PLUMBER
And Manufacturer of
ALL KINDS OF STEAM WORK.
Particular attention given to fitting up
HOTELS,
WITH STEAM, WATER AND GAS
IRON BENTERS, CHAIRS AND VATS
Of the Most Approved and Fashionable
COUNTRY ORDERS,
PROMPTLY AND FAITHFULLY ATTENDED TO
TO THE TRADE.
THE TRADE SUPPLIED WITH TOOLS.
IRON PIPE FITTINGS, GAS FIXTURES, PLUMBERS' MATERIALS, AND STEAM ARTICLES IN THE GAS, STEAM-FITTING AND PLUMBING LINES.
54 LA SALLE STREET, CHICAGO.
Agents for the Association of Gas Fitters and Belmont Manufacturing Co.
Refer to Messrs. Rumsey & Co., Merchants, 71 Monroe street.
feb15-2w

To Lumbermen and Others.
LAKE STREET MILLS WILL FURNISH Cut Nail and Spool of all sizes on the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. Address
STEVENS, HORNE & CO.,
Chicago, Nov. 15, 1858. nov17-1m

Sewing Machines.

SINGER'S

Family Sewing Machines,
Combining the
LATEST IMPROVEMENTS
—IN—
REDUCED PRICES.
Also Machines for MANUFACTURING BOOTS AND SHOES, and GARMENTS of every description, constantly on hand.
Office 140 Lake Street.
Western
A. W. HARRIS, Agent.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING RECENTLY returned to the city and taken the Agency of the above Machine for the Western states, are now opening at

106 Lake Street, Up Stairs,

where they are prepared to supply Agents and Families with Raymond's Sewing Machines on the most liberal terms. Until of late we have shown entire unwillingness to canvass the Sewing Machine market, we can say that in point of the reliability of our patrons, they are no better that the Raymond Machine is decidedly the best low priced one in the world, and is hard to be excelled by the higher priced.

They will receive and post to first-rate number any one of the Raymond Machines heretofore sold by A. Hotchkiss & Co., if brought to their office.

Wanted, Agents for all the counties opened in the West. A. W. HARRIS & HOLBROOK.
Office 106 Lake street, Chicago, (up stairs). P. O. Office Box 1926. ja27 1y96 3m

$30 00
Premiums and Diplomas.
THE FIRST PREMIUM AND DIPLOMA
—TO THE—
Boudoir Sewing Machine,
(RAYMOND PATENT.)
At the Wisconsin State Fair, Oct. 8th, 1858; Machines from One Hundred to One Hundred and Fifty Dollars in competition. Thus another link has been added to the chain of Premiums. The subscriber begs leave to call the attention of the public to the Boudoir Machine as the production of the latest and unrivaled Machine. A few of the prominent advantages it has over all others are:

1st. It makes two different stitches per minute, and by easy alterations to the machine.
2d. The tension is self-regulating, and is obviated by the application of a Rubber Presser Wheel.
3d. The machine is not liable to get out of order.
4th. It makes the running stitches per minute, and by easy alterations to the machine.
5th. The machine is not liable to get out of order.
6th. It makes the running stitches per minute, and by easy alterations to the machine.

Then this Machine may add at double the price, it was decidedly recommended to the public by

J. SINGER & CO.
ELIAS HOWE, JR.
GROVER & BAKER.

At the best single thread Machines in the market. The price has been reduced one half and is now enhanced by the addition of the Double Thread. An examination of the merits of this machine is solicited by leaving a call at Co's Boot and Shoe Store, 140 Lake street.

feb7 1m&w6m

QUAKER CITY, DOUBLE LOCK STITCH,
$20 SEWING MACHINE
NEVER BEFORE EXHIBITED IN THE WEST.
All other Cheap Machines take only the single thread chain stitch. This takes the
TWO THREAD
Stitch as the most ex-ensive ones in use. Its work will Not Rip Though every Third Stitch be Cut. The Machine is simple, easily adjusted and not liable to get out of order. Works as rapidly, makes as firm and handsome a stitch on the finest or coarsest fabrics, from two common goods, does scarce and fine work equally well. Is strictly warranted. Needs no oiling.
THEY WILL STITCH, HEM AND GATHER.
They make little noise and run more easily than most Machines.
ONE LADY
With a Sewing Machine is equal to eighteen by hand.
Right to sell or use
Sent anywhere by hand. Every family and any one making or wishing a better stock of their own can. This is the
Only Machine Sewing with Two Threads.
Agents wanted, sold in the world without fail. Write the address and what a Machine to do any kind of work done by machinery, to examine it, and you will receive by return mail upon receipt of a stamp. Machines sent to persons who never saw them, and are not successfully in a few hours' practice. Full printed instructions given. Exterminating circulars, free terms, &c., sent by return mail. Any one may acquire lucrative employment in any of the principal towns in the United States or Canada. None others need apply. Call at
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Writing Pads,	Money Books,
Erasers,	Pen Racks,
Paper Weights,	Twine,
Gold Pens,	Quill Pens,
Letter Clips,	Desk Pencils,
Shears,	Cash Boxes,
Port Folios,	Blotting Paper,
Spring Files,	Ivory Tablets,
Twine Boxes,	Quills,
Envelope Paper,	Elastic Bands,
India Rubber,	Calendars,
Wafers,	Ivory Folders,
Letter Scales,	Paper Files,
Invoice Files,	Book Rests,
Mucilage,	Gum Tickets,
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Oysters.

OYSTERS—OYSTERS—OYSTERS.
MARCH, MANN & CO'S unrivalled
from Baltimore Oysters received daily, and for sale by the
Depot, No. 7 Lasalle street, corner of Lake, Chicago.
The subscriber has been appointed Agent for the present season of the above celebrated Oysters, and is now prepared to supply the trade in any quantity, at the lowest rates. All orders promptly executed by all others. All orders by express punctually attended to.
E. H. LATHROP.
N. B.—Retail Saloon will be opened soon.
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PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

PRESS AND TRIBUNE.
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Office 42 Clark street—Over Geo. Smith's Bank
EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS:
JOHN L. SCRIPPS, C. H. RAY,
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Is the newest and finest establishment of the kind in the West. It has more Steam Presses and Machinery; more Printing Materials and more Skilled Workmen than any other Job Printing House West of New York.

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Particular attention given to the printing of

Business Cards,	Posters,
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In all its varieties, done in beautiful style and at moderate rates.

An examination of SPECIMENS and PRICES is respectfully invited.

Orders from the Country promptly filled, and sent home by Express.

ILLINOIS FINANCES.

Report of the Senate Committee on Finance for the Year 1859.

SENATE, By Ingalls, Feb. 17, 1859.

The committee on finance, pursuant to the general duties devolving upon them, beg leave to report as follows: First, as to the organization and affairs of the fund commissioner's office.

By the law of 1849-3, the Governor was made ex officio fund commissioner, and since that time has, in connection with a secretary, exercised the power of passing upon the genuineness and validity of any evidence of State indebtedness presented for funding, or exchanging it for other evidences of State indebtedness, under any laws of the State authorizing that to be done.

No provision has heretofore been made by law or otherwise for the safe keeping and preservation of the books and vouchers of that office, and they have been kept, and still are in the boxes and upon the wooden shelves of the executive office in the Capitol. These books contain most, if not all, of the accounts which have been kept of the different kind of State indebtedness, and are indispensable to a correct understanding of the history and present condition of the public debt.

Your committee deem it important to preserve those books in the most secure manner, and recommend that a provision be made for their purpose as will best secure that object, and as the public debt is yet large, founded upon transactions and evidenced by securities dated, in part at least, many years ago, the genuineness or correctness of which cannot be determined by any one man. Your committee would further recommend that the auditor and treasurer, together with the Governor, be required to examine and determine, each for himself, the validity of any evidence of public indebtedness which may be presented either for payment or exchange, and that they require therefor, from two common goods, does scarce and fine work perfectly, by simply changing the needle and bobbin.

THEY WILL STITCH, HEM AND GATHER.
They make little noise and run more easily than most Machines.

ONE LADY
With a Sewing Machine is equal to eighteen by hand. Every family and any one making or wishing a better stock of their own can. This is the
Only Machine Sewing with Two Threads.
Agents wanted, sold in the world without fail. Write the address and what a Machine to do any kind of work done by machinery, to examine it, and you will receive by return mail upon receipt of a stamp. Machines sent to persons who never saw them, and are not successfully in a few hours' practice. Full printed instructions given. Exterminating circulars, free terms, &c., sent by return mail. Any one may acquire lucrative employment in any of the principal towns in the United States or Canada. None others need apply. Call at
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Erasers,	Pen Racks,
Paper Weights,	Twine,
Gold Pens,	Quill Pens,
Letter Clips,	Desk Pencils,
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Spring Files,	Ivory Tablets,
Twine Boxes,	Quills,
Envelope Paper,	Elastic Bands,
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power to suspend or alter, in the issuance of new promises to the act of February 25, 1847, it was adopted as a means of making a vehicle and vigorous exertion for the payment of the public debt by the conversion which framed the present constitution.

It has produced about three and one quarter millions of Dollars, which have been applied in payment of the principal of our public debt, thus saving the State at this time nearly two hundred thousand dollars annually of interest, which would have to be paid but for the payment of the principal.

It has nearly all been promptly called for until the present year, when, on the first of January, out of $745,000 on hand, only a little over $32,000 was then called for; but since that date about $250,000 have been paid out in the purchase of public indebtedness, under the laws authorizing the governor and treasurer so to do.

In view of the large amount of public indebtedness falling due in 1860, and payable at the pleasure of the State, your committee hope that so large a surplus from this source will not again accumulate, or if any accumulation should occur, it should be at once applied to the purchase of public indebtedness, at par, at the pleasure of the State.

The school fund, your committee is of opinion, should not be disturbed; and, as a large amount of public indebtedness only began to bear interest in 1859, and a still larger portion will not mature before January 1st, 1860, your committee are of opinion that a strict observance of constitutional provisions, the sacred preservation of the school fund, the preservation of our public credit as an interest paying State, the pressing demands on the public treasury for the erection of a new penitentiary and the enlargement of the public institutions at Jacksonville, and no probable increase of the aggregate value of the assessed property in the State, by reason of financial depression—all forbid any less rate of taxation than that now existing, however applicable such a deduction might be, nor do your committee believe that the people of the State will unreasonably complain of any tax for the purpose of thereby public object and honestly and prudently applied.

SAMUEL W. FULLER, Chairman.
R. G. COOK,
J. J. RUTHERFORD,
J. ARTHUR,
S. A. BUCKALTER,
THOS. A. MARSHALL.

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THE CELEBRATED RUSSIA ROCK CRYSTAL AND BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES, acknowledged by competent judges to be the BEST OF ALL CLASSES NOW IN USE, for long or short-sighted persons, from 40 to 75 years of age, with the qualifications of adapting them to every case given for sale at 97 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill., and by Agents appointed in every State. Oculists' prescriptions and Artificial Eyes kept on hand.

They will remain and not to first-rate number any one of the Raymond Machines heretofore sold by A. Hotchkiss & Co., if brought to their office.

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Premiums and Diplomas.
THE FIRST PREMIUM AND DIPLOMA
—TO THE—
Boudoir Sewing Machine,
(RAYMOND PATENT.)
At the Wisconsin State Fair, Oct. 8th, 1858; Machines from One Hundred to One Hundred and Fifty Dollars in competition. Thus another link has been added to the chain of Premiums. The subscriber begs leave to call the attention of the public to the Boudoir Machine as the production of the latest and unrivaled Machine. A few of the prominent advantages it has over all others are:

1st. It makes two different stitches per minute, and by easy alterations to the machine.
2d. The tension is self-regulating, and is obviated by the application of a Rubber Presser Wheel.
3d. The machine is not liable to get out of order.
4th. It makes the running stitches per minute, and by easy alterations to the machine.
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Then this Machine may add at double the price, it was decidedly recommended to the public by

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BY TELEGRAPH.

TO THE PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

XXXth CONGRESS——SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.

SENATE.

The Appropriation bill was read, and an attempt was made to get up the Cuba proposition. Mr. Slidell said if that proposition was postponed now, he should consider it an evasion of a direct vote on the question. He regretted that its friends were missing, while the opposition seemed disciplined and were better sitters. He trusted the bill would be disposed of this session. A vote was then taken on the question of postponing the Cuba bill, and decided affirmatively. Yeas 33, nays 29.

The only amendment of importance introduced in the bill as reported from the Finance Committee, was one making an appropriation of $20,000 to take a census of the people of Kansas with a view to her admission into the Union as a State.

Also appropriating $6,000 for the pay of the Oregon Senators.

Also, additional sections relating to the Mint, viz: Extending the time for the issue of cents to two years. Also, that when refined gold bullion shall be deposited at the Mint, or its branches, the Treasurer shall make payments therefor as soon as it is coined, and that the charge for coining from the refined gold bullion shall be ½ of 1 per cent., all of which were adopted.

Mr. King, of N. Y., offered an amendment to the bill that any surplus in the receipts over the expenditures of the Assay Office in New York shall be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury in the alteration of the present, the purchase of machinery for coining gold and silver, and that as soon as possible coining shall be commenced.

King and Seward, of New York, advocated the resolution, and Mr. Bigler, of Pa., opposed it, all with considerable pertinacity.

Mr. Hale of New Hampshire, though he had no partiality for either city, thought that the New York office merely asked permission to expend the savings it had made by judicious management, and that is economical and wise to have the money coined at New York, where the gold is brought, instead of having it carted to Philadelphia and back.

Mr. Hunter, of Va., raised a point of order.

Mr. Iverson, of Ga., who was in the chair, sustained Mr. Hunter, and decided that the surplus if there was any at the New York Assay Office, belonged to the Treasury, and hence Mr. King's amendment was equal to an additional appropriation, and therefore out of order.

Mr. King did not appeal from the Chair's decision, but would take another opportunity to put the subject before the Senate.

At a later period of the debate, Mr. Clingman, of N. C., moved to strike out all appropriations for the Assay Office at New York.

Mr. Cameron, of Pa., said they are careful and provident people in Philadelphia. He did not mean to impeach the integrity of the people of New York; but they are a great people there, and they do things magnificently and expensively. A great deal of money is wasted in that great city, which aspires not only to be the commercial, but the political metropolis of this country.

Mr. Clingman said if his amendment prevailed he would move to abolish the interior custom houses in New York State.

Mr. Seward said this was the first time he had ever heard or seen any member of that House think he could attack the State of New York by the deprival of the patronage of the federal Government.

Mr. Seward was perfectly willing for anybody to try. Let them send up a bill and see how they would come out. The New York Assay Office had been established four years, in which time it had stamped $500,000 in gold, and $45,000 in silver. The cost of transport to and from Philadelphia $1 on $1,000 on gold, and $3 per $1,000 on silver. The transport of the amounts coined at New York would therefore equal to $72,000 saved by the Assay Office.

Without action upon the bill, the Senate at 8 P. M. adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Gernett alluded to the Post Office Department expenses, which were increasing at the rate of a million a year, and offered an amendment restricting the Postmaster-General to the amount of the present appropriation on next year's expenditures.

Mr. Seward offered an amendment providing that the money shall be expended equally in all the States. He did so to show the utter impracticability of Mr. Garnett's proposition, that the Post Office Department should be self-sustaining. Discussion ensued.

Mr. Garnett's amendment was rejected, ayes 34, nays not counted.

Messrs. Atkins and Avery defended the Post Master General with much earnestness from the charge that in selecting the overland mail route he was influenced by personal considerations.

Without concluding action on the bill the committee rose.

The House passed the Senate bill incorporating the Washington National Monument Society.

Mr. Henry Conley of Philadelphia, voluntarily returned to Washington to appear as a witness before the committee to investigate the charges against the late Superintendent of Public Printing.

Mr. Hughes asked leave to introduce a bill to revive the tariff act of 1846.

Mr. Phelps of Mo., had previously moved for a recess till 7 o'clock for general debate, over which a motion arose which was terminated by an adjournment.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Africa.

NEW YORK, 23d.—The Africa arrived at her dock about 9 o'clock this morning. She left Liverpool on Feb. 5th. Her arrives have been anticipated by the Prince Albert at St. Johns.

She brought 50 passengers, among them Baron de Gerolt, Prussian Minister.

LATEST.—*London, Feb. 5th.*—Funds opened yesterday at ¼ decline, and closed ¼ lower than on Thursday. Quotations of nearly all other classes of securities show a decided decline. There was also a great fall in French funds yesterday, equal to 1, making a fall of 1¼ in two days and fully 6 since New Year's.

The *Daily News* argues, from remarks of the Premier and Chancellor of the Exchequer, that the position of foreign affairs is most critical. The ministers are unable to furnish authoritative information respecting the intentions of the French Emperor, and there is clearly done ever that the preservation of peace depends upon the will of one individual.

The *Times* of city article says the conviction is that war is intended to be provoked.

The discussion in Parliament has had a very disconcerting effect, which was greatly aggravated by the announcement of the attempt of Sardinia to make a loan, and the imperial pamphlet on Italy.

All the other city journals are also speculating on the war question. The *Times* says:—"The torch of war has been lighted, no one can tell where it can be quenched. To England there seems but one duty, that of saying energetically, that northboat or over disturbance of the general peace of Europe, *Italy shall be free.*"

In another part of their article the *Times* says: "It is presumed that the Sardinian loan was intended as a bribe to Turin under French guarantee. In London it would be scarcely entertained for a single moment.

The fat is fire per cents, since the 1st of January has already been equal nearly to ten per cent.

Advices by telegraph state that fighting has commenced in Montenegro.

The Russians had been repulsed in their attempt to take the town of Gheinsjik, on the Circassian coast.

Arrival of the Overland Mail.

ST LOUIS, Feb. 22.—The Overland California mail, with dates to the 30th ult., arrived here tonight.

A fight between a party of volunteers under Captain Hancock and a large body of Indians occured in Humbolt Co. 20 Indians were killed and a number taken prisoners.

The Los Angeles *Vineyard* says there are good reasons to believe that a party of fifteen men belonging to the Stockton and Albuquerque mail company had been massacred on the Colorado by the Mohave Indians.

The fight between the Mohaves and Col. Heffman's escort is confirmed.

Victoria dates to the 2d ult., have been received. A bill to legalize the decimal currency had been introduced in the Vancouver's Island Assembly.

Large amounts of merchandize were being smuggled into British Columbia from the adjacent American towns.

Fraser river had risen several feet, but was free of ice, and the miners were generally at work.

A card published in the San Francisco *Herald* endorsing the course and address of John Nugent, caused considerable excitement at Victoria. Several duels were fought.

Passengers state that heavy rains had fallen throughout California.

There had been considerable emigration from Texas to the Gila gold mines.

Captain Johnson, a passenger from Fort Belknap, on route to Washington, was robbed as he stopped from the train at the Pacific Railroad depot of $1,000 and several hundred dollars worth of Treasury drafts.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The *Times'* Washington correspondent says:

"I have just learned on excellent authority that two Commissioners are on their way to St. Thomas, sent by Miramon to invite Santa Anna to land in Mexico, to take charge of Mexican affairs, and re-establish a European monarchy.

General Alvarez of Mexico, has empowered Dr. Gwin to get arms, munition and officers, but no men. He has sent to Gen. Wheat, tendering his former commission as Brigadier General.

Mr. Moore's amendment to the thirty million bill, of which he gave notice to-day, is considered indicative of the certain defeat of Slidell's proposition.

The Southern Pacific Railroad.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 22.—President Fowlkes left here for Marshall, Texas, on Saturday, to be present at the sale of the Southern Pacific Railroad, on the 1st of March. He has published a statement showing the deficit to be $900,000, and says that he shall buy the road for the stockholders of the old company, under judgment of the court.

New York Items.

NEW YORK, 23d.—John Minor Botts addressed an immense audience to-day upon national politics, at the Academy of Music. His sentiments were enthusiastically responded to.

The 8th inst. of Washington was appropriately celebrated by the military and various civic associations. The weather was propitious and the streets were thronged throughout the day.

Hon. Charles Sumner.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Judge Sumner is recovering here from Hon. Charles Sumner, that his health is now improved, and that he will resume study in the spring. He will be present to-day at his seat in the Senate should an extra session be called.

Arrival of the Steamer Bremen.

HALIFAX, Feb. 22.—The steamer Bremen, from Bremen the 5th, put in here short of coal. On the 5th she spoke to the American ship Tickler.

She reports that warlike rumors continued throughout Europe.

Another Slaver Taken.

NORFOLK, Feb. 21.—The bark Julia Deane, of Charleston, Captain Headland, with a Cargo of rice, dry goods and rum, arrived here in charge of Lieut. Brown, of the Vincennes. She was taken as a slaver off coast Castle.

Kentucky Opposition Convention.

LOUISVILLE, 22d.—The Kentucky Opposition Convention, Ex Governor Letcher, President, met to-day. There was an immense crowd. Nearly every county in the State was represented.

The "Black Warrior" Steamer.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—There is very little hope of saving the steamer Black Warrior. The specie and baggage were brought up to the city last night.

Sailing of the Lebanon.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—The steamship Lebanon will leave this port on Thursday at noon for Liverpool.

New York Market.

[By TELEGRAPH.] NEW YORK, Feb. 23, 1859.

FLOUR.—Firm and buoyant. Sales 11,600 bbls at 65 90@ 5 00 for super Western; 5 05@5 10 for extra States; 5 10@5 20 for common to medium extra Western; 5 05@5 30 for common to medium extra Ohio; 5 10@5 30 for trade brands Genesee. Sales 3,000 bbls at 4 60@4 85 for common to choice extra. Rye flour sells at 4 25@4 30 for superfine. Meal—Sales 200 bbls at 3 10@3 12½ for Jersey; 3 10 for Brandywine.

GRAIN.—Sales 28,000 bus at 81 45 Winter red Western; 1 47@1 50 for white; Southern at 1 75 for white; 1 45@1 50 for mixed; 1 40@1 42 for Jersey; 1 40@1 42 for Delaware; 1 40@1 42 for Canada; 1 40@1 42 for Western; 1 40@1 42 for Canada; 1 40@1 42 for Western; 1 40@1 42 for Canada; 1 40@1 42 for Western